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United nations world population ageing report

SymbolST/ESA/SER.A/430 TitleWorld population ageing, 2019 : highlights AccessFull text: WorldPopulationAgeing2019-Highlights - PDF ; Summary This publication presents the highlights of the report World Population Ageing 2019 and draws on the latest population estimates and projections as published in the World Population Prospects 2019 (United Nations 2019). These Highlights are organized into four parts. The first part provides an overview of key global and regional trends and dynamics of population ageing based on conventional measures. The second part elaborates alternative measures of population ageing that offer a more nuanced view of changes over time in the population age structure. This section describes the conventional old-age dependency ratio based on chronological age; an alternative "prospective" measure that adjusts the threshold of old age based on years of remaining life expectancy; and an economic measure that incorporates information about age patterns of consumption and production. Additionally, the third part discusses how older persons in various countries and regions finance their consumption, both currently and in the future, through public transfers, private transfers, assets and work. Finally, these Highlights conclude with evidence-based recommendations to assist policy makers in addressing both the challenges and the opportunities of population ageing in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Rethinking population ageing in the SDG era -- World Population Ageing 2019: Key messages -- Introduction -- Global and regional trends in population ageing -- Measures of population ageing -- How does population ageing affect assets, transfers and work? -- Policy implications for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals -- References -- Annex table. AuthorsUN. Population Division Series DateNew York : UN, 2019 Description 37 p. : ill., graphs, tables Notes Includes bibliographical references (p. 29-30). Available online (viewed 14 Jan. 2020). ISBN / ISSN 9789211483253 9789210045537 (e-ISBN) Sales number20.XIII.5 CollectionsResource Type > Documents and Publications > Publications Resource Type > Documents and Publications > Reports UN Bodies > Secretariat Select file: WorldPopulationAgeing2019-Highlights - Full text Increasing median age in a population Median age by country. Population ageing is an increasing median age in a population because of declining fertility rates and rising life expectancy. Most countries have rising life expectancy and an ageing population, trends that emerged first in developed countries but are now seen in virtually all developing countries. That is the case for every country in the world except the 18 countries designated as "demographic outliers" by the United Nations.[1][failed verification] The aged population is currently at its highest level in human history.[2] The UN predicts the rate of population ageing in the 21st century will exceed that of the previous century.[2] The number of people aged 60 years and over has tripled since 1950 and reached 600 million in 2000 and surpassed 700 million in 2006. It is projected that the combined senior and geriatric population will reach 2.1 billion by 2050.[3][4] Countries vary significantly in terms of the degree and pace of ageing, and the UN expects populations that began ageing later will have less time to adapt to its implications.[2] Overview Population ageing is a shift in the distribution of a country's population towards older ages and is usually reflected in an increase in the population's mean and median ages, a decline in the proportion of the population composed of children, and a rise in the proportion of the population composed of elderly. Population ageing is widespread across the world and is most advanced in the most highly developed countries, but it is growing faster in less developed regions, which means that older persons will be increasingly concentrated in the less developed regions of the world.[5] The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, however, concluded that population ageing has slowed considerably in Europe and will have the greatest future impact in Asia, especially since Asia is in stage five (very low birth rate and low death rate) of the demographic transition model.Shaban, Mostafa (2020). Dr. Iambert academic publishing. ISBN 978-620-3-19697-9.} Among the countries currently classified by the United Nations as more developed (with a total population of 1.2 billion in 2005), the overall median age rose from 28 in 1950 to 40 in 2010 and is forecast to rise to 44 by 2050. The corresponding figures for the world as a whole are 24 in 1950, 29 in 2010, and 36 in 2050. For the less developed regions, the median age will go from 26 in 2010 to 35 in 2050.[6] Population ageing arises from two possibly-related demographic effects: increasing longevity and declining fertility. An increase in longevity raises the average age of the population by increasing the numbers of surviving older people. A decline in fertility reduces the number of babies, and as the effect continues, the numbers of younger people in general also reduce. Of the two forces, declining fertility now contributes to most of the population ageing in the world.[7] More specifically, the large decline in the overall fertility rate over the last half-century is primarily responsible for the population ageing in the world's most developed countries. Because many developing countries are going through faster fertility transitions, they will experience even faster population ageing than the currently-developed countries will. The rate at which the population ages is likely to increase over the next three decades:[8] however, few countries know whether their older population are living the extra years of life in good or poor health. A "compression of morbidity" would imply reduced disability in old age.[9] but an expansion would see an increase in poor health with increased longevity. Another option has been posed for a situation of "dynamic equilibrium".[10] That is crucial information for governments if the limits of lifespan continue to increase indefinitely, as some researchers believe.[11] The World Health Organization's suite of household health studies is working to provide the needed health and well-being evidence, such as the World Health Survey,[12] and the Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE). The surveys cover 308,000 respondents aged at least 18 and 81,000 aged at least 50 from 70 countries. The Global Ageing Survey, exploring attitudes, expectations, and behaviours towards later life and retirement, directed by George Leeson, and covering 44,000 people aged 40–80 in 24 countries from across the globe, has revealed that many people are now fully aware of the ageing of the world's population and the implications that it will have on their lives and those of their children and grandchildren. Canada has the highest per capita immigration rate in the world, partly to counter population ageing. The C. D. Howe Institute, a conservative think tank, has suggested that immigration cannot be used as a viable means to counter population ageing.[13] That conclusion is also seen in the work of other scholars. The demographers Peter McDonald and Rebecca Kippen commented, "As fertility sinks further below replacement level, increasingly higher levels of annual net migration will be required to maintain a target of even zero population growth." [14] Around the world See also: Ageing of Europe and Ageing of JapanThe world's older population is growing dramatically.[15] Percentage of world population over 65 This map illustrates global trends in ageing by depicting the percentage of each country's population that is over the age of 65. The more developed countries also have older populations as their citizens live longer. Less developed countries have much younger populations. An interactive version of the map is available here. Asia and Africa are the two regions with a significant number of countries facing population ageing. Within 20 years, many countries in those regions will face a situation of the largest population cohort being those over 65 and the average age approaching 50. In 2100, according to research led by the University of Washington, 2.4 billion people will be over the age of 65, compared with 1.7 billion under the age of 20.[16] The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing is an institution looking at global population ageing. Its research reveals that many of the views of global ageing are based on myths and that there will be considerable opportunities for the world as its population matures, as the Institute's director, Professor Sarah Harper, highlighted in her book Ageing Societies. Most of the developed countries now have sub-replacement fertility levels, and population growth now depends largely on immigration together with population momentum, which also arises from previous large generations now enjoying longer life expectancy. Of the roughly 150,000 people who die each day across the globe, about two thirds, 100,000 per day, die of age-related causes.[17] In industrialised nations, that proportion is much higher and reaches 90%.[17] Well-being and social policies Main articles: Dependency ratio, Generational accounting, and Pensions crisis The economic effects of an ageing population are considerable. Older people have higher accumulated savings per head than younger people but spend less on consumer goods. Depending on the age ranges at which the changes occur, an ageing population may thus result in lower interest rates and the economic benefits of lower inflation. Because elderly people are more inflation-averse, countries with more elderly tend to exhibit lower inflation rates.[18] Some economists in Japan see advantages in such changes, notably the opportunity to progress automation and technological development without causing unemployment, and emphasise a shift from GDP to personal well-being. However, population ageing also increases some categories of expenditure, including some met from public finances. The largest area of expenditure in many countries is now health care, whose cost is likely to increase dramatically as populations age. This would present governments with hard choices between higher taxes, including a possible reweighing of tax from earnings to consumption and a reduced government role in providing health care. However, recent studies in some countries demonstrate the dramatic rising costs of health care are more attributable to rising drug and doctor costs and the higher use of diagnostic testing by all age groups, not to the ageing population that is often claimed.[19][20][21] The second-largest expenditure of most governments is education, with expenses that tend to fall with an ageing population, especially as fewer young people would probably continue into tertiary education as they would be in demand as part of the work force. Social security systems have also begun to experience problems. Earlier defined benefit pension systems are experiencing sustainability problems because of the increased longevity. The extension of the pension period was not paired with an extension of the active labour period or a rise in pension contributions, which has resulted in a decline of replacement ratios. The expectation of continuing population ageing prompts questions about welfare states' capacity to meet the needs of the population. In the early 2000s, the World Health Organization set up guidelines to encourage "active ageing" and to help local governments address the challenges of an ageing population (Global Age-Friendly Cities) with regard to urbanization, housing, transportation, social participation, health services, etc.[22] Local governments are well positioned to meet the needs of local, smaller populations, but as their resources vary from one to another (e.g. property taxes, the existence of community organizations), the greater responsibility on local governments is likely to increase inequalities.[23][24][25] In Canada, the most fortunate and healthier elders tend to live in more prosperous cities offering a wide range of services, but the less fortunate lack have access to the same level of resources.[26] Private residences for the elderly also provide many services related to health and social participation (e.g. pharmacy, group activities, and events) on site, but they are not accessible to the less fortunate.[27] Also, the environmental gerontology indicates the importance of the environment in active ageing.[28][29] [30] In fact, promoting good environments (natural, built, social) in ageing can improve health and quality of life and reduce the problems of disability and dependence, and, in general, social spending and health spending.[31] An ageing population may provide incentive for technological progress, as some hypothesise the effect of a shrinking workforce may be offset by technological unemployment or productivity gains. Generally in West Africa and specifically in Ghana, social policy implications of demographic ageing are multidimensional (such as rural-urban distribution, gender composition, levels of literacy/illiteracy as well as their occupational histories and income security).[4] Current policies on ageing in Ghana seem to be disjointed, and ideas on documents on tp improve policies in population ageing have yet to be concretely implemented.[4] perhaps partly because of many arguments that older people are only a small proportion of the population[32] Global ageing populations seem to cause many countries to be increasing the age for old age security from 60 to 65 to decrease the cost of the scheme of the GDP.[4] Age discrimination can be defined as "the systematic and institutionalized denial of the rights of older people on the basis of their age by individuals, groups, organisations, and institutions." [32] Some of the abuse can be a result of ignorance, thoughtlessness, prejudice, and stereotyping. Forms of discrimination are economic accessibility, social accessibility, temporal accessibility and administrative accessibility.[33] In most countries worldwide, particularly countries in Africa, older people are typically the poorest members of the social spectrum and live below the poverty line. See also Ageing Ageing of Europe Ageing of Japan Ageing in the American workforce Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research (CEPAR) Demographic transition Gerontology Overpopulation Political demography Population decline Senescence The Silver Tsunami List of countries and regions by population ages 65 and above References ^ United Nations Development Programme (September 2005). UN Human Development Report 2005, International Cooperation at a Crossroads-Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. 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